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CAROLINA OBSERVER.

. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1831. [NO. 721.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
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forbid, and charged accordingly.
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Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

On my return to this city yesterday
shington, my attention has been call-
ious notices in the public prints of
y correspondence," which is stated
ately taken place between General
and myself, and which is supposed to
some connexion with the controver-
en the President and Vice President.
f the versions of this story it is assert-
Gen. Jackson returned one of my let-
nswered, with the word "*insolent*"
pon it. To put an end to these mis-
tations, it is proper that I should
at no correspondence has ever taken
tween Gen. Jackson and myself of an
ly character, or having the remotest
on with his controversy with Mr. Cal-
nd that he has never returned any
addressed to him by me, either with
ut an endorsement—nor have I any
o believe that he has treated with the
t disrespect, any communication which
ever made him—and it is certain that
made none of a *disrespectful character*,
h would justify such treatment on his

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

ston, March 20, 1831.

Editors of the National Intelligencer.

TLEMEN: In your paper of the 5d in-
an article appears extracted from the
of the 2d, commenting on the recent
ondence between the President and
President, and referring to one which
d, some time since, between General
n and the late Secretary of the Navy,
nthard. The part of the article to
reference is made, is as follows:

netime in the year 1826, Gen. Jackson was
n by a member of Congress with a statement
by Dr. Wallace, of Fredericksburg, Va. in
r. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, was
nted as having remarked, at a wine drinking
ericksburg, that General Jackson deserved
t for the defence of New Orleans; that he had
army without orders and was returning home,
e was met by a positive order from Mr. Mon-
n Secretary of War, to return forthwith to
mand; that it was owing to this order and the
preparations made by Mr Monroe, for the se-
of that portion of the country, that Gen Jack-
able to make the defence he did; and there-
at the merit of that defence was due to Mr.
, and not to Gen. Jackson. These remarks
injurious to the character of the General,
ounded in fact, that he felt himself bound to
them to Mr. Southard, and if they had not
roneously stated, to inquire respectfully on
uthority he had taken the liberty to make
The Secretary replied, in a very long, labor-
diplomatic letter, admitting substantially the
ent of Dr. Wallace, and appealing to what he
the history of the times, *written, printed* and *ver-*
his authority for making it. The General having
left the army commanded by him at New Or-
or slept out of his camp when he had one,
r. Southard such an answer as he thought
and justice warranted; it exposed him, howe-
the bitterest assaults in the coalition prints,
connexion with the conduct of the Seminole
became the text of denunciations against him,
ing violated his orders and the Constitution of
untry, in both campaigns."

e entire article from which the forego-
uotation has been made, purports to have
written under the eye and by some one
e confidence of the President. The wri-
as certainly had an opportunity of perus-
part, if not the whole of the correspond-
to which reference is made. There is
gh of truth in the statement to prove be-
question, that it is not exclusively the
uction of fancy—still, however, the mis-
esentations of the case are so gross, as
nder it equally clear that the writer drew
t of his materials from some other source
the correspondence itself. To what ex-
this departure from candor and fairness
gone, can be ascertained only by refer-
to the original documents. Grounds
for believing, that an unfaithful and
lated transcript of this correspondence
been exhibited, and a publication of it, as
curred, is the only means of rectifying
y error and misconception.
must be obvious to every one who has
sed the letters in question, that no con-
on, however remote, subsisted between
correspondence and the one which has
recently published by Mr. Calhoun.—
ed, unless Mr. Calhoun derived his
wledge of the existence and character of
Southard's correspondence, either me-
ely or immediately from General Jackson
self, it is questionable whether he pos-
es the slightest knowledge of either.

A.

roscription!—Mr. Holmes of Maine, made
ery able Speech in the Senate of the Unit-
States, on the Resolution proposing to in-
tigate the concerns of the Post-Office De-
tment. After being stopped in his inqui-
into the causes of the six or seven hun-
d removals of the Postmasters that have
en place under the present Administra-
n, he remarked that he had been informed
good authority, that Isaac Hill, the re-
med Comptroller, presented one morning
the Post Master General a list of *twenty-*
Postmasters, requesting their removal;
d without examination or scruple, they
re all struck from the roll *at a single dash!*

From the Newbern Spectator.

We have copied on our first page a few remarks from the Salisbury Journal on the Tariff. The fallacies and absurdities connected with this subject, not entirely exploded, are confined principally to the ignorant and demagogical. We regret to find that our Representative, Gen. Speight, has taken the lead of the nullifiers on this subject. Not satisfied with pronouncing "the South on the eve of Rebellion," and uttering treasonable threats of "vengeance against Congress," he indulges in his Circular in a strain of intemperate language not at all warranted by facts—he says, "let none hence suppose that I advocate, or would hearken, except in the *last necessity*, to so dread a remedy as the secession of the State of North Carolina from the Union." Now where is the call for such rhodomontade.

It is to be presumed that whatever a Representative utters or writes, has some reference to his own district. Will Gen. Speight pretend that he derives any justification for his remarks about *rebellion* and *secession* from any knowledge he has of this district? Why there is not a spot in this happy Republic more devoted to the Union, or that has thought less of the Tariff,—the idea of *rebellion, seceding from the Union*—the possibility of such an event under any possible circumstances, has never for a moment overshadowed the minds of the Newbern Congressional district. Where next shall we look for rebellion? in South Carolina? No—for even there, on a call for a Convention, the friends of the Union had a majority, and if the question had been, *revolution* and *rebellion*, these jacobins would have dwindled to a despicable handful—and as to the "*oppressive impoverishing*" effects of the Tariff—where are they? Judge Huger declared in his able Speech on the Convention question, that he had never been able to find a man who could say wherein the Tariff affected him; this has been repeatedly asserted in South Carolina, Georgia and this State, and never contradicted.—Let any one try the experiment—catch a nullifyer, run him down and then force him at the point of the sword, to tell how he suffered from the Tariff—and he is a dead man. South Carolina, ashamed of the part she had acted, is now laughing at Georgia because she has gone a step beyond her. Depend upon it, we shall hear very little in future about nullification and disunion from Mr. Calhoun's State.

Great change in Members of Congress.—It is ascertained that sixty-four members of the present House of Representatives, and eleven Senators, either by failure of re-election, or in declining to be candidates, will not be members of the next Congress, and the elections in this State, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri, have not yet taken place; and there is a vacancy or two in the Eastern States from "no choice" being made.—*Ral. Reg.*

Minister from England.—The New York Commercial states that Sir James Macintosh will probably succeed Mr. Vaughan as Minister from Great Britain to this country. The mission of this distinguished man will be most gratifying on many accounts, and especially to the intelligent citizens of America, whose curiosity will be gratified by an intercourse with one whose writings have long commanded their respect and admiration, and whose public career in various offices and in the House of Commons has been upright and eminently useful.

Turkish Mission.—We understand, says the N. Y. Courier, from Washington, that G. W. Erving, appointed by the President and Senate, Charge to Constantinople, has resigned, and that the President has appointed provisionally, Commodore Porter in his place.

PROSPECT OF A WAR IN EUROPE.

The Boston Courier contains the following letter, dated Paris, Feb. 2. 1831. "The question of peace or war in Europe, I consider as at a poise at this moment—and if the Duke de Nemours is named King of Belgium, and France accedes to it, I am afraid France will have to combat, single handed, all the other Powers, including England; for however well disposed the present English ministry are to favor France, were they to allow of her extending her dominions either by a union with Belgium or the placing of a French Prince upon her throne, the aristocracy of England would be likely to come into power again, and Wellington would like well to have a crusade with the Holy Alliance against liberal Governments."

The fine weather yesterday (says the Baltimore American of Wednesday,) attracted a number of persons to the Railroad. In the afternoon a load of *one hundred barrels* of flour arrived at the Depot, which had been drawn from the mills by *one horse*, with great facility. The first six and a half miles were travelled in forty minutes.

The model locomotive engine found full employment throughout the day.

December was a merry month in England, among the widows of military officers, a great number having ventured the state of matrimony, in consequence of a regulation by which all who marry after the 31st of that month forfeit their pensions.

EDITORIAL PREDICTIONS.

One of the London journals has these paragraphs, which must be considered as giving proof of rare political sagacity, or of extraordinary powers of guessing.

"About two years and a half ago, Mr Buckingham began a paper called the *Argus;* which lived, we believe an entire month, and then sunk to rest in the arms of the *Globe*, where more than one candidate for immortality had previously given up the ghost. It was the intention of Mr. Buckingham, in his magnificent way, to distribute 50 000 copies of the first number, both as an advertisement and as a specimen of the coming work; but the Commissioners of Stamps, who have more eyes than even Argus, stepped in to prevent the accomplishment of the design, by declaring that though Mr Buckingham might give away five hundred thousand newspapers if he liked, the Treasury must have fourpence a-piece for them. In this dilemma, the editor had recourse to the expedient of a mock specimen number,—anticipating the march of Time by an undefined number of years, and describing many things as having actually occurred, which some had talked of, some had dreamed of, or wished, and many things that had never been talked of, dreamed of, or wished. The specimen *Argus* was full of anachronisms; and in making up its various parts, coherence and consistency seem to have been very little thought of; still many of the guesses then made at random have received, in the brief period that has since elapsed, a very remarkable fulfilment. A copy of the paper was lately pointed out to us; and it will amuse our readers to note a few of the curious coincidences. Be it remembered, the specimen *Argus* appeared about the beginning of July 1828. The following are among the notices:

'*Lord Brougham, the Lord High Chancellor*, has conferred the living of Middle-coat on the Rev. Sidney Smith.'

'*The Right Honourable Francis Jeffrey, Lord Advocate*, has already, we hear, secured his election for the county.' [Of Edinburgh.]

In the event of an entire change of Ministers, these two appointments were certainly to be looked for; but as certainly, the prospects of an entire change of Ministry were exceedingly faint in June 1828. Some of the guesses are even more remarkable:—

'It is proposed, we understand, soon after the rising of Parliament, to give a dinner in the Assembly Rooms [Edinburgh,] *in commemoration of the late abolition in this city of the close system.*'

Edinburgh Journal.

This is still future, of course—Parliament is not yet risen. Shall we fix the 5th of July next, the anniversary of another great Scotch victory, the battle of Bannockburn?

'*Since the elective franchise was transfered from the ancient (and therefore rotten) borough of Ripon to the flourishing town of Leeds*, the manufactures of the place have taken a fresh spring.—*Leeds Mercury*

'*Charles X., the ex-King of France*, continues to reside at Presburg, in Lower Hungary.'

'FRANCE.—At noon a salute announced the arrival of *the President of the Republic, the venerable Lafayette*, attended by *General Gerard, Minister of War; M. C. Dupin, Minister of the Interior; M. Lefitte of Finance.*'

There is not *very* much wrong in this last extract; perhaps, however, the most extraordinary of the whole is the following:

'It is confidently hoped, that the united efforts of these Powers [Great Britain, France, and Austria] to put an end to the five years' war, will be finally successful, and *will end by the acknowledgement by the Emperor Nicholas of the independence of the Crown of Warsaw!*'

Progress of Temperance.—We find it stated in the papers that there are in Maine 126 Temperance Societies, with 7794 members; New Hampshire 94, members 4279; Vermont 127, members 12,497; Massachusetts 203, members 15,095; Rhode Island 19, members 2,542; Connecticut 205, members 25,820—Total in New England, 773 societies 68,027 members. New Jersey has 51, members 1166; Pennsylvania 108, members 4305; Delaware 2, members 22; Maryland 21, members 2089; Columbia District 6, members 569; Virginia 113, members 6123; North Carolina 22, members 852. We believe there are other societies in the country not reported here.

From the Long Island Star.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.—"Go forth and multiply," was a command, and in the following case, the particulars of which have been handed to us for publication, the mandate has been well obeyed:

John Howard Smith and Elizabeth Ireland, both of Huntington, Suffolk county, L. I. were married in the year 1765. They are still living in the enjoyment of health at a ripe old age, the former being in his 87th, and the latter in her 83d year. Their descendants are as follows, viz:

17 children,
97 grand children,
135 great grand children,
1 great great grand child,

Total 250 of whom 210 are now living.

As a proof of the good example and the sage councils of the aged pair, in all the 210 descendants yet living, *not one* of them is known to be dissipated or intemperate.

The Steam Boat President, Capt. Bunker, performed her voyage on the 16th inst. from N. York to Providence in *fifteen hours and nine minutes.* The Providence Journal says: "On the passage, she consumed about twenty chaldrons of Sidney coal, which was used by way of experiment. The result shows that coal will supersede wood for steamboat navigation. The advantages over wood are these: it is more complete, burns with perfect safety, there being neither sparks nor cinders emitted from the fire to endanger the fuel or the vessel; the saving in freight is from twenty to twenty-five tons, and finally it is a great saving in expense. This is certainly a very important item, as it will consequently reduce the price of travelling, which is now very high between this and New York."

Ithaca & Oswego Rail Road.—We learn from the Western papers, that this work is in progress, and that it is constructing with much zeal. It is to extend from Ithaca, at the head of Cayuga Lake, to the Susquehanna river.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA CHRONICLE.

The Common Council of London is a school of eloquence with which our readers generally have little acquaintance. They may derive amusement from a passage of a speech lately delivered by a member who seems to occupy, in that body, a station parallel to that long held by Mr. Brougham in the House of Commons. The subject was the London Militia; consisting, according to a report cited by Mr. Pearson, the orator whom we quote, of two regiments of six hundred men each, generally commanded by Aldermen. The speaker proceeded:—It appeared by the Report that Sir Watkin Lewis, Sir John Eamer, Alderman Newnham, and Sir Claudius, had severally filled these situations; and, in some instances, the accounts of the regiments allowed at the Sessions, were passed when the Colonels present formed the actual majority of the Bench (laughter, and cries of hear, hear); that Sir J. Eamar and Sir Claudius had peremptorily refused to give any answers to questions respecting the amount or the appropriation of the stock-purse of the regiment. The Committee, however, reported that it amounted to several thousand pounds, chiefly arising from the Colonel's charging the wards seven guineas per man, whereas they hired all sorts of vagabonds, provided they could get them cheap—(laughter.) The halt, the deformed, and wretches in the last stages of disease, were enlisted at a guinea and a little upwards each object, and afterwards discharged, while the wards were compelled to pay for fresh substitutes at full prices; so that by these and similar contrivances the Colonelcy of the Regiment was made more productive to the holder than a similar appointment in the line. Alderman Wood, in that Court, attributed seriously the increase in the length of the Sessions to the number of the red-coated tribe who had to appear at the Old Bailey—(roars of laughter.) Such was the strange confusion in their notions of *meum* and *tuum*, that they seemed to imitate the example of their brave commanders, and to want to make a sort of regimental stock purse of every thing they could lay their hands on. He had no doubt that this was the hypothesis upon which they could account for such a large proportion of deserters. It did not arise from their inability duly to appreciate the excellencies of their worthy Colonels, or show any dissatisfaction at their discipline. It was doubtless the result of a nice calculation that the very best way to provide for the security of their necks was to confide it to the celerity of their heels, and that their only motive for deserting was to try by practical experience whether a thief or a thief-taker could run the faster.—(Laughter.—Some years ago one of these gentry was brought before Harvey Combe, who was about to commit him when the prisoner pleaded his services. If, like *Coriolanus*, he had wounds to show, like the noble Roman he did not condescend to show them; but he did the same thing—he said, "Please your Worship, I have served my King and country, and my coat bespeaks it." To which the worthy magistrate replied, "*You* serve your *country*, you scoundrel! Why, you belong to that rascally London militia—the only way in which you can serve your country is by my sending you out of it; and as to your regiment, if any man at the head of the battalion were to cry out "stop thief," there is not one amongst you that would not run away by instinct—(excessive laughter.) It was impossible not to indulge in another anecdote respecting this notable corps, to show how ready the officers were to enter into any arrangement which savoured of a job, although he trusted it would not be looked on in the light of a reflection upon the individual to whom it referred, or upon any of his amiable family. The gentleman in question was of the Jewish persuasion, (Mr. Michael Myers,) and a more worthy and benevolent man did not live; but as he could not by law become a freeman of London, he resorted to an expedient to enable him to carry on business within its precincts. He enlisted in the London Militia, as a private, but being several inches in stature below the standard measure, he kept in the rear rank, until the conclusion of the year, when, by military service, he had purchased the required privilege. He then stepped into the front rank, and the Colonel fixing his eyes upon him said to an inferior officer; "Why, what's that?" "That!" said the officer; "Why that's one of our men,"—(loud cheers and laughter.) "Impossible," observed the Colonel; "that's not the size, it wont do—pass it under the standard." The ceremony was performed. The Jew proved to be five inches and a half under the recognized height. He had left his house in the morning a citizen-soldier, and he returned at night a good citizen-fishmonger—(loud laughter and cheers.) But the affair ended not there; for, sometime afterwards, when the very amiable daughter of the fish monger was about to be led to the temple of Hymen, the gallant Sir Claudius, like another Cincinnatus, laid aside the honors of his station, and waiving the distinctions of rank, played the guest to the little ex-militia man, and footing it "on the light fantastic toe," "threaded" the mazy windings of the bridal dance, hand in hand with the dark-eyed maid of Judah—(loud laughter and clapping of hands.)

Having given a faithful picture of the London Militia as it had been when embodied, he would speak of it as it was at present. What would the Court think of the profligate expenditure of 3,000*l.* in the erection of barracks, after fifteen years of peace, for the nominal accommodation of the humbug skeleton of this humbug regiment. Mr. Pearson then read, amidst great laughter, from the accounts of the militia, items of the expenditure, amounting to above that sum in the erection of the head-quarters, which however, the regiment never occupied, but are paid eighteen pounds a month out of the public money to provide themselves lodgings in lieu of quarters, while the Colonel received 100*l.* a year for taking care of, and inhabiting, himself and family, the very same quarters—(hear, hear.) This regiment he found consisted of one Colonel, one Adjutant, thirteen serjeants, one drum-major, and seven drummers and fifers—(laughter.) A regiment somewhat equivalent in force and utility to the celebrated troops at Lucca; mentioned by Oliver Goldsmith. By the Gazettes of that distinguished State, they were in doubt whether they should support the cause of the Empress, or join the forces of her opponent. One thing, however, they agreed upon, which was, that they could bring into the field a force which would have great effect in determining the fate of nations—namely, two cavalry, 70 infantry; but above all things, the same desideratum which the London militia enjoyed, an able and intrepid Commander, and two drummers of great experience—(excessive laughter.) In addition to the 100*l.* thus paid to the Colonel for living in the head-quarters, and 18*l.* a month to the rest of the regiment for not living there, the pay-master was paid 200*l.* a year for attending once a month to pay the said 18*l.* and he had an assistant, with 108*l.* a year for helping him to perform the laborious duty—(hear.) What a libel upon military affairs was this wretched regiment. It was said to be a nucleous for the formation of a perfect regiment in case of a sudden invasion, that they might have a few veterans to instruct the new levies in the art of war. This might be a good reason for maintaining a permanent Colonel, as, if Providence were to remove him, the regiment could not easily "look upon his like again;" but of the drummers he had only lately discovered the utility. There was nothing so occult in the art of beating a military "Go to bed, Tom," as rendered it probable that it would ever be numbered amongst the dropped sciences; but he had been given to understand that the gallant Colonel was wont to taste occasionally a specimen of their quality, and as he was so good-tempered a man before he went riding after incendiaries in the country, where he was an active Magistrate, or ran after elderly gentlemen stealing beef in the City, that the sound of the drum should raise an acetous fermentation in his courage, as thunder was used to turn stale beer into vinegar.

Tact and Talent.—"Talent is something, but tact is every thing.—Talent is serious, sober, and respectable; tact is all that, and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is the interpreter of all riddles—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places, and at all times: it is useful in solitude, for it shews a man his way into the world: it is useful in society, for it shews him his way through the world. Talent is power—tact is skill: talent is weight—tact is momentum: talent knows what to do—tact knows how to do it: talent makes a man respectable—tact will make him respected: talent is wealth—tact is ready money.—For all the practical purposes of life, tact carries it against talent—ten to one. Take them to the theatre, and put them against each other on the stage, and talent shall produce you a tragedy that will scarcely live long enough to be damned—while tact keeps the house in a roar night after night with his successful farces. There is no want of dramatic talent, there is no want of dramatic tact, but they are seldom together; so we have successful pieces which are not respectable, and respectable pieces which are not successful. Take them to the bar, and let them shake their learned curls at each other in legal rivalry: talent sees its way clearly, but tact is first at its journey's end. Talent has many a compliment from the bench, but tact touches fees from attorneys and clients. Talent speaks learnedly and logically; tact triumphantly. Talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster; tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast; and the secret is, that it has no weight to carry; it makes no false steps; it hits the right nail on the head; it loses no time; it takes all hints; and by keeping its eye on the weathercock, is ready to take advantage of every wind that blows. Place them in the Senate. Talent has the ear of the house; but tact wins its heart and has its votes. Talent is fit for employment; but tact is fitted for it. It has a knack of slipping into place with a sweet silence and glibness of movement, as a billiard ball insinuates itself into the pocket. It seems to know every thing without learning any thing. It has served an invisible and extemporary apprenticeship. It wants no drilling. It never ranks in the awkward squad. It has no left hand, no deaf ear, no blind side. It puts on no looks of wondrous wisdom, it has no air of profundity; but plays with the details of place as dexterously as a well-taught hand flourishes over the keys of the piano forte. It has all the air of common-place, and all the force and power of genius."

FROM LIBERIA.—The Liberia Herald of January 8th, received by a late arrival from the coast of Africa, contains the following article:

Strange Arrival.—Governor Mechlin has lately purchased from one of our citizens, who has just returned from the Condo country, an *Ourang Outang* of the female spacies.—She is quite young, and is yet but a baby; has a great liking to her country people, and is rather shy of a person with clothes. She resembles the human person in many particulars; sits up and eats like a child, using her right hand very dexterously, and though but two or three weeks in the colony is now quite fond of many articles cooked for the table. Her face resembles that of an aged person, with a white beard; her body is covered with long straight black hair; and she walks at present on her hands and feet. The natives however inform us, that when full grown, they walk erect with a stick. One of our citizens, who has travelled considerably in the country, assures us, that two years ago, he saw one crabbing in Junk River with a stick in his hand. He was about five feet high. As incredulous as we have ever been about this animal, our natives, since the arrival of this one, have put our credulity to the highest stretch from the incredible stories which they hand down from one generation to another; and our belief is, that many things stated by travellers, have been gathered from the natives of the countries through which they have travelled, and not from actual observation.

Distribution of the Revenue.—The following resolutions, having been adopted unanimously by the New York House of Assembly, were sent on Saturday to the Senate for concurrence:—

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the surplus revenue of the United States, beyond what shall be deemed by Congress necessary for the expenses of general government, and a proper provision for the public defence and safety, ought to be annually distributed among the several states, according to their population, to be estimated in the manner pointed out by the second section of the first article of the constitution, for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the executives of the different States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, with a request that they will take the same into consideration, and transmit the result of their proceedings to this and the other States, and also to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress.

His Excellency Gabriel Moore, Governor of the State of Alabama, and U. States Senator elect, resigned on the 3d inst. his official duties into the hands of the Hon'ble Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson county, President of the Senate, who will constitutionally exercise the functions of Executive officer until his successor is qualified at the next session of the General Assembly.

Cure for Consumption.—A Mr. Murray, of London, believes that he has discovered in the *Vapor* of Nitric Acid, a certain cure for this formidable disease.

Yellow Fever.—A Dr. Stevens, in a recently published treatise on fevers, attributes malignant fevers to the diseased state of the blood. He recommends the use of *saline* medicines; and says that yellow fever has, in many instances, been cured by this treatment. Out of one hundred and forty cases of fever in the Trinidad hospital, treated in this way, not one proved fatal.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore American, March 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—The ship Chandler Price, Capt. Paleskie, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, sailed on the evening of the 4th February. We learn verbally from Capt. P. that American flour was in brisk demand when he sailed, and was quoted 34s. 6d. a 35s. 6d. The cargo of the Drothea, from Philadelphia, was sold at 35s. a 35s. 6d. The papers brought by this ship are only of the 27th January.

We have been favored by a mercantile house of this city with the following extract of a letter from the most respectable source, dated

"*Liverpool, 3d Feb.*

"It will not be known until to-morrow whether the turn out cotton spinners have resumed their work to-day. The market is steady with a limited demand. Bonded flour firm at 34s. 6d. a 35s. per bbl."

Charleston, March 26.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the British barque *Mary Catherine*, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th February, we have received London papers of the evening of the 12th, and Liverpool papers of the morning of the 14th ult.

Matters appear to be quite unsettled on the continent. The Duke de Nemours, second son of Philip King of the French, had been elected King of Belgium, but the French Government have rejected the offer, thus throwing back on the Belgian Congress the question which they supposed was settled. The place was not filled at our latest dates.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a draw back duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported. In consequence of this proposition, it will be seen by reference to letters under the commercial head of this morning's *Courier*, that the raw article had advanced 3-8d. in the Liverpool market.

As letter writers have given different constructions of the intention of the British Government on this subject, we copy below the language used on the occasion in the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as reported in the London Courier. Whether a penny per pound is intended to be the whole duty, or so much in addition to the six per cent. now levied, we leave to our readers to determine.

In Committee of the Whole of the House of Commons, Feb 11, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"The next tax he was about to propose was one to which he anticipated objections, which objections would however, be counterbalanced by the advantages. It would be objected, he expected, that it went to impose a new tax on one of our staple manufactures, and would, besides, be attended by the inconveniences consequent upon a drawback duty. He admitted, he repeated, that these were objections; but besides his unwillingness to tamper with a staple commodity by imposing a new tax upon it, the sum would be small, and only intended to meet the loss which the reduction of the duty on the same article in another form would occasion. The committee was aware, that by reducing the tax on printed Cottons, those consumed by the poorer classes, there would be a loss to the annual revenue of £500,000; and they were also aware that the ground of that reduction was, that the tax fell more particularly on the less wealthy classes. (Hear, hear.) Now he proposed to throw the tax over all the consumers of cotton, instead of one part, as the duty at present pressed—(Hear)—and thus save the revenue, and relieve the poor consumer of the article. (Hear.) This would be accomplished by a duty of 1d. per pound on all raw cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured cotton exported. He had admitted the objections to this drawback duty, and to a tax on the raw material of industry, but put it to the Committee whether the advantages, on the other hand, did not more than counterbalance the objections. (Hear.) He would take the revenue to be thus derived at £500,000, judging by the average import of cotton for the last few years. The import the last year of all was 179,200,000 lbs.; but he would take the average of the preceding years—namely, 119,500,000 lbs. which at 1d. per lb. would produce £497,000—that is to say £500,000 in round numbers."

The great question of reform was to have been brought forward in Parliament on the 1st of March, by Lord John Russell, with the unanimous approbation of the Government. Although not a Cabinet Minister, he was selected for the task on account of his assiduous advocacy of the cause in unfavorable times.

The election of a sovereign took place in the Belgian Congress on the 4th February. There were 191 members present, absolute majority 96. For the Duke of Nemours 89; Duke of Leuchtenberg 67; Archduke Charles 35. None of the candidates having the majority required; a second ballot was made, when of 192 votes, the Duke of Nemours had 97; the Duke of Leuchtenberg 74; & Archduke Charles 21.

The Duke of Nemours having the absolute majority of the votes, the President proclaimed Louis Charles Philip d'Orleans, Duke of Nemours, King of the Belgians.

The President then read the decree of proclamation, declaring the Duke King, on condition of his accepting the Constitution, and taking the following oath:—"I swear to observe the Constitution and the laws of the Belgian people, to maintain the national independence and the integrity of the territory."—(Long and loud acclamations proceeded from the galleries and all parts of the hall, and were repeated by the crowd outside.)

There appears to have been no regular fighting between the Russians and Poles. A few trifling skirmishes had taken place; which were altogether offensive on the part of the Poles, they having made incursions into the Russian territory.

It is said in the English papers, that if the duty on newspaper stamps and advertisements should be reduced, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, newspapers will be sold at *sixpence* instead of *sexenpence*, and short advertisements will be inserted for *four shillings* instead of, as now, *six shillings and six pence*.

It is stated in a London paper of the 12th Feb. that policies have been taken at Lloyds' in which £5 is given, to receive £20, if a declaration of war shall be made by the 5th of April.

The news from Warsaw, by the way of Berlin, comes down to 26th Jan. In the sittings of the 25th, the Diet declared unanimously that the throne of Poland was vacant. Hostilities have not yet commenced; but the whole of the army is ecbelonnee from Parga, Breze, and Hawen. All was tranquil at Warsaw; and the tri-coloured cockade had replaced that of the white.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers have *pleaded guilty* to the fourteen first counts of the indictment which had been preferred against them.—Thus all speculation with regard to the issue of the trial is at an end. The traversers have, by their plea, tacitly admitted, that Lord Anglesey was right and that they were wrong. We suspect, from the way in which the trial has gone off, that the whole is the result of a compromise between the traversers and the Government. Agitation is, for the present, at an end, and the Viceroy's triumph over Mr. O'Connell complete.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—COTTON.—The import this week is 16,820 bags, and the sales are 15,130 bags, at last week's prices. The public sales were well attended. The Sea Islands went off at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. and the Boweds and Orleans at full prices. [Uplands 5 3-8d. to 6¼d.]

To-day the market appears rather more firm than for a few days past, and 500 bags have been sold. About 200 casks of Carolina Rice have been sold at auction this week, at 15s. 6d. to 17s. 3d. which is a decline of 1s. per cwt. on the price of last week."

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 12.—The imports since this day sen'night have been light, but those of the previous week have kept the market fully supplied. The transactions in Wheat have been to a very limited extent—our neighboring millers purchase very reluctantly, but their stocks are considered very trifling, and holders, anticipating a speedy revival of demand, evince no disposition to submit to any decline in the prices of the finer descriptions; some middling and inferior qualities have been purchased on rather lower terms. The quantity of Oats on the market is small, and this article has fully supported its price. Barley has continued heavy of late, but we note no variation in its value. Beans have further advanced 1s. per quarter. Flour has been in limited demand, at full prices. For Oatmeal there has been more inquiry, and some parcels taken on speculation at our highest currency. A cargo of Odessa Wheat, now on the passage, has been sold at 9s. 9d. and some inferior Baltic has brought 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs. in bond. Flour, under lock, is still an object of speculation, but there is at present little on the market; this article would now readily obtain our extreme quotations.

"LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Yesterday, we had the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, and find the ways and means to make good deductions in other taxes, 1d. per lb. on all Cotton, in addition to the present 6 per cent. This part is obscurely stated, but as there is 1d. per lb. drawback on Cotton goods exported, no doubt additional 1d. per lb. is meant. Government have announced their intention of laying on an additional duty of one penny per pound on all Cotton imported, which has caused an universal excitement in our market, and an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. *is talked of*, though nothing as yet has been done to establish prices—indeed, business is quite at a stand."

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to Messrs. I. G. Collins & Son for the loan of the Vera Cruz Censor to February 28th, and the Registro official of Mexico to the 23d, received by their packet ship the Virginia, Capt. Collins, which arrived last night from the former place.

We learn with great regret, that the Government, who had already shed blood enough to satisfy even cruel rulers, have condemned and executed the late President Guerrero, of whose capture we published an account on Monday.

We have not time to translate the official account of the deed.

The execution took place at Cuilapo, on the 14th of February.

The Registro represents the country as becoming calm and quiet.

A vessel arrived at St. John, N. B., on the 8th instant in 34 days from Liverpool. The only intelligence given in the St. John paper of the 9th, is the following:

The Liverpool Courier, of February 4th, says:—As the meeting of Parliament approaches, the rumors become more frequent and positive, that misunderstandings exist in the Ministry, as to the plan of reform; and that the aristocracy, and others interested in the borough system, are combining to resist any considerable change with united strength. There are at present in manufacture in England, 500,000 stand of arms for France, 600,000 for Russia, and 300,000 for Prussia. At a moderate estimate, one million and a half sterling.

Rail Road Mania.—Philadelphia too has the infection, as by the annexed paragraph from the Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday, will more fully appear:—

The books to receive subscriptions to the Norristown Rail Road company, were opened this morning at nine o'clock, at the City Hotel in Third, below Arch st. A great number of persons was in waiting, and the rush was more violent than any thing of the kind we have seen since old Cooke was playing at the Chesnut street Theatre; when coats and breeches used to be torn to tatters every other morning. The door of the hotel, we are told, was thronged at seven o'clock by persons, some of whom had waited there since the dawn of day.

The subscription Books for the West Chester Rail Road were opened yesterday morning at the Merchants' Coffee House, and the whole of the stock was taken in fifteen minutes.—*Poulson's Adv.*

The tolls on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal amounted, last week, to about eighteen hundred dollars. This will become, indeed, a great thoroughfare.—*Ib.*

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, granted a charter for a Rail Road from Boston to Lowell, a distance of about 23 miles; the necessary amount has been subscribed, and surveys have been made, but its particular location not yet determined upon. The importance of the undertaking, and its certainty of success when completed is so great, that sales of the Stock have already been made at 5 per cent. advance. Its advantage over every other mode of transportation is so fully believed in, that one single company at Lowell, have offered a bonus of *one hundred thousand dollars*, if the Rail Road Company will agree to transport their merchandize at the rate of two dollars per ton.

The ship Pagoda, cleared at the Port of Boston, on Thursday last, for Valparaiso, with 567 bales of Domestic Cottons valued at $31,106 10.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the National Intelligencer.

It has been said that the Vice President of the United States, when recently at Richmond, declared his intention to be to continue cordially to support the present administration. The following extract from a letter from Washington, which we see in the New York Journal of Commerce, corresponds much more accurately with the impression which Mr. Calhoun left upon the public mind in this city, when he set out for home:

"The Vice President left us about the middle of last week. I saw him on the morning of his departure. He has not the least desire to return to his late relations with this Administration. He has no calculation, under any circumstances that a reconciliation can be effected, and means to throw himself entirely on the country, with the fixed resolution to do his duty fearlessly, and without compromise."

The latest news we have of Mr. C. is contained in the following paragraph:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WHIG.

Mr. Calhoun.—The public stage in which this distinguished citizen was making his way homewards, broke down on the night of the 12th inst. and he was consequently delayed a day in Dinwiddie and Brunswick. In the afternoon of the 13th, the inhabitants of Lawrenceville heard that he would probably lodge that night within 3 or 4 miles of the town; they immediately convened, and appointed a committee to wait upon him with the following communication.

Lawrenceville, 13th March, 1831.

HON. J. C. CALHOUN, V. P. U. S.

SIR: The citizens of Lawrenceville hearing of your accidental detention in its vicinity, have in town meeting resolved to invite you to a dinner on Tuesday or Wednesday next. This invitation is intended not less as a manifestation of their decided approbation of your distinguished political course, than of respect for the office you now fill with so much credit to yourself and benefit to our common country.

The undersigned beg leave to express the sentiments of esteem and respect they individually entertain for your personal worth and eminent public services.

Very respectfully, your ob't servants,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
ADDISON POWELL,
JOHN WYCHE,
DIGGS POYNOR,
} Committee.

To which Mr. Calhoun made the following reply:

Gentlemen: It is with great regret that I am compelled to decline the invitation to a dinner which you in the name of the citizens of Lawrenceville have given me.

Never was there a period of my public life at which the approbation of my fellow citizens was more welcome, than at the present; and I can assure you there is no portion of them for whose good opinion I have a more profound regard than for that of the high minded and patriotic citizens of this distinguished commonwealth.

With such feelings, had circumstances permitted, I would gladly have accepted your invitation, but I trust that you will find sufficient apology for declining it in my long absence from home, and consequent solicitude to return to my family with as little delay as possible.

For the flattering terms in which you have made the invitation, permit me, gentlemen, to offer you my sincere acknowledgments.

With sincere regard, I am your ob't serv't.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The following is an extract from a Washington letter, published in the N. York Journal of Commerce:—"Little doubt remains, that Mr. Crawford will be run by Mr. Van Buren as Vice President with General Jackson; and in the present aspect of the canvass there is as little doubt that both will be defeated. It is not improbable, that Mr. Calhoun and his friends will create a diversion against that ticket equal to 80 votes, and perhaps more; which if he do not get himself, will be transferred by the circumstances of the canvass. One thing is certain; Mr. Calhoun and his friends are separated from General Jackson and Van Buren, and can never be reconciled. They will of course pursue the policy best calculated to hurl the latter concern out of the government; and that may be done without any express combination with the friends of Mr. Clay, who aim at the same great object."

The Globe asserts that the Vice President is the author of the South Carolina protest and of nullification, and charges him with favoring disunion. The N. York Courier re-prints the charge, and the threat to prove it, if we deny it. We have frequently heard those opposed to Mr. Calhoun speak of the South Carolina protest. It has never been our good fortune to peruse it. If, indeed, Mr. Calhoun be its author, and it contains proof that he is in favor of disunion, then are his enemies most merciful!! It is passing strange that they would betake themselves to a plot, a foul plot, to undermine the good opinion of Gen. Jackson, and through him to impair the confidence of the people, if they have in their possession proof that he was in favor of disunion!! Who can believe that this protest contains the doctrine charged to it, and that those who have travelled on so many *pilgrimages* would have let it sleep? For our part, we are incredulous!! We might safely admit Mr. Calhoun to be the author; and this single circumstance, that we have not seen a single sentence quoted from the protest, would go far to show, that even his enemies approve what they seek to condemn. Again, we say, we have no authority to speak on this subject but we do deny that Mr. Calhoun has ever written or uttered a word favoring disunion. We deny this, not on his *authority*, but on our confidence in the purity of his public life and the ardor of his patriotism, and on his oft repeated assurances of his ardent attachment to the Union. As to nullification, we are authorized to say, because we have frequently heard him declare, that Mr. Calhoun's opinions conform to those of the Republican party of '98, as expressed in the Virginia Resolutions, drawn by Mr. Madison; the Kentucky Resolutions, drawn by Mr. Jefferson; and in the judicial decisions of McKean, in Pennsylvania. When the Globe and its associates can show that Jefferson, Madison, and McKean, were opposed to the union of the United States, then, and not until then, will they make good their charge of disunion against Mr. Calhoun. If they can prove what they assert, it becomes them to do so. Until they do, they must be content to stand before the nation as base plotters against the reputation of a faithful public servant. We call for their proof.—*U. S. Tel.*

The dust kicked up at Washington by Mr. Calhoun has not settled. The Telegraph and Globe continue to agitate it: the first maintaining that Mr. Van Buren was the secret spring that set the whole affair in motion, and the latter asserting that all the blame is chargeable to Mr. Calhoun, who, in *publishing*, threw a fire brand into the ranks of the party.—We do not certainly intend to vindicate Mr. Calhoun. We profess no party but that of the country; and we look upon this mighty squabble between the great men of the nation, with all the composure and unconcern of a mere spectator. Whatever opinions we may advance upon the subject, therefore, are entirely free from prejudice or any interested motive whatever. If struck us from the first, that however improper or uncalled for, the *publication* of the correspondence, by Mr. Calhoun might be, there was as little reason or necessity for Gen. Jackson's commencing it.—Through a course of ten years Mr. Calhoun had proved himself his warm and stedfast friend. Was not that enough? Why seek beyond that period to ascertain whether or not Mr. C., while acting as a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, approved of his conduct in the Seminole war, when it first became a question for Cabinet discussion? And if he did, at the first stage of the inquiry, express his disapprobation, could not ten years of ardent devoted friendship atone for the transgression? Far be it from us to prescribe rules of conduct for others, and particularly so for the high minded and sensitive soldier; but has not Gen. Jackson exercised the virtue of forbearance and forgiveness far, very far beyond what he was called upon to extend to Mr. Calhoun? Did he not forgive Mr. Benton, with whom he had a deadly feud? Has he not overlooked the mortal stabs of a distinguished Virginia editor, at his political vitality? Has he not rewarded with a lucrative office another editor who had held him up to public ridicule and obloquy? Why then should he refuse to forgive in Mr. Calhoun a venial trespass, which he had atoned for by all the devotion of friendship, during a period of ten years? It is thus we view the subject, coolly and dispassionately, and the conclusion is irresistible, that if mischief has been done by publishing the correspondence, it is chargeable to Gen. Jackson and not to Mr. Calhoun.—*Norfolk Herald.*

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH OF MARCH 22.

Amos Kendall & Co. are busily engaged in undermining the popularity of General Jackson. Take the following specimen from the New York Courier, which is but a response to the electioneering letters of the *Fourth Auditor*.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

"*J*. The Coalition papers say, that twenty-two Virginia members of Congress have seceded from Jackson's Administration. Let 'em. Virginia will set matters right; or, if she don't, it is no matter—we can get along without her. Maine and New Hampshire are Jackson—Vermont, New Jersey, and Connecticut, will soon be Jackson."

He knows but little of the character of Old Virginia, who can believe that she will patiently bear such insults.

The following is another specimen from the same press:

That every State in the Union has a deep regard, an unfeigned veneration for Virginia, all will freely and cheerfully admit. Good old Virginia, the land of great spirits gone to better worlds! but the aristocracy of that democratic State are becoming troublesome, thrusting their long line of ancestry continually in your face, talking of their State as the "*republic*," "*a bold and fearless race*," &c. &c. as if there was no other State throughout this great confederacy. It is amusing and yet provoking to see the old tinsel—thread bare laced ruffles—and pinked heel shoes of the "*ancien regime*," elbowing every body aside to take the lead, and such men as Tazewell and Tyler enveloping themselves in the mantles of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—strutting through the Senate and crying make way for the "republic" of Virginia—make way for Hamlet the Dane. Every Virginian of independent and manly bearing must flout such empty pretenders, such impudent inflated efforts to bring the State into disrepute. But Mr. Tyler has said no one finds fault with himself or colleague; they, it is imagined, are unaccountable agents—have a right to oppose Adams to-day, support Jackson to-morrow, flatter Clay the next day, and finally charge the President with committing "lawless acts:" they presume to think that they can take any protean shape they please, support or oppose any party, break down the democracy of the country and join Webster and the tariff men, and because they were born in the "republic," of Virginia, no fault is to be found with them!

We are pleased to know that the contrary is the fact—Virginia has a general interest in preserving, sustaining, and uniting the democratic party of the country. Virginia will support Andrew Jackson, and thus show how far the opposition of Tazewell and Tyler is approved. For the present we make the following extracts to show the commencement of public opinion on this subject.

Who does not see that such attempts to dragoon Senators into subservient approbation of the doings of the State Department, must recoil on the popularity of Gen. Jackson?

The Secretary of the Navy left the Seat of Government a few days ago, on a visit to North Carolina.—*Nat. Int.*

The following is taken from the Warrenton (Fauquier Co. Va.) Gazette:

"*Chief Justice.*—We are concerned to hear a report that the venerable Chief Justice of the United States' Court, has notified the President that as soon as he gets through the business of the present term of the Supreme Court, he will, from his increasing indisposition, tender his resignation of an office that he has filled with so much benefit to his country and credit to himself for more than thirty years. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to correct this report, but we fear it is too true."

We pray Heaven to avert from the country so great a calamity as this paragraph denounces. Considering where it makes its appearance, in a neighborhood where Judge Marshall has many and very near connections, it has a fearful air of truth about it.—*Nat. Int.*

[*We understand*, there is no adequate authority for making any such assertion—and that the Chief Justice has come to no such resolution.—*Enquirer.*]

The Chief Justice.—It is with heartfelt pleasure that we state, from authority on which we place entire reliance, that there is not the smallest ground for the report, now current, of the intention of Judge Marshall to resign the trust of Chief Justice of the United States. To our readers generally we are satisfied that the information, which we are thus enabled to communicate, will be more acceptable than any thing we have announced to them for the last sixteen years.—*Nat. Int.*

The New Hampshire Election has resulted in the election of State officers and representatives, and of members of Congress, favorable to the existing Administration.

The vote for Governor was:

Administration—Dinsmoor,	20,242
Anti-Administration—Bartlett,	17,396
Administration majority,	2,846

NEW YORK, M...

Most Extensive Robbery.—The... in this city, was entered with false... tween Saturday night and Monday... and the vaults robbed of upwards of... dred thousand dollars, all in bank... cept 200 doubloons. The particulars... as yet ascertained, of the amount... as follows:—

138,911 dollars in notes of various... in deposit as the property of the...

25,012 dollars in bills of the M... Bank, a deposit of said Bank for safe...

40,000 dollars in bills of the La... Bank—a deposit of said Bank.

A trunk containing about 14,0... in notes of the Orange County... Rutland, and Morris Banks, be... Messrs. S. & M. Allen.

200 doubloons, a special deposit... keeping.

The Capital Stock of the City... $1,230,000. The loss of so large... $138,000 has created a panic a... Stockholders—and the stock which... par on Saturday, is offered at 85. ... most vigilance is, and will be used... detection of the robbers, and it seems... possible that the villains can esc... their plunder.

The following handbill has been... the Bank—

$5,000 REWARD.

The CITY BANK of this city having be... by means of false keys, between Saturday... the 19th instant, and Monday morning, 21st... bed of a large amount of Bank Notes, &c. ... reward is offered for the recovery of the... and a proportionate sum for any part.

The following comprises the whole amo... robbery, including deposits for safe keeping... About $40,000 in notes of the Bank of Lan...

25,012	do.	Morris Canal & Ba...
2,500	do.	Rutland Bank, Ve...
3,000	do.	Orange County Ba...
2,000	do.	Newburgh ...
2,000	do.	Morris Bank, New...

398 Spanish Doubloons; and ... mount of the Notes of the different Banks a... —About $130,000.

Also, in Post Notes of $50 and $100 each... to B. Ames, dated Oct. 1, 1830—$16,350.

No collection notes, checks, or any other... ties held by the Bank were taken.

The doors of the Bank and Vault were... Monday morning, closed and locked as usu...

C. A. W...
March 21. Cashier City Bank, N...

There are no marks of violence pe... ble on any of the doors leading into t... or on those leading to the vaults. ... measures were immediately adopted... Board of Directors to trace out the... but we do not learn that they have... made any discovery which enables t... direct their pursuit to any one give... So ingenious have thieves become of... would really seem that locks are no s... against their depredations.

The Bank Robbery.—The New Y... zette of yesterday says, it is evident... the manner in which the robbery was e... that some time was consumed in m... the plans, and that the perpetrators w... mean adepts in their vocation. T... displayed a good deal of tact in c... themselves to the abstraction of the... other banks, by which they rendered... selves less liable to detection. It w... rently reported on Monday, that two... had taken passage in the ship Calhou... Charleston, under suspicious circums... This vessel went to sea on Sunday—a... facts have come to the knowledge of t... rectors of the Bank, as to justify the... sending off an Express to Charleston, t... take the ship.

No trace of the robbers of the City... nor of the money carried off by them... been heard. The suspicions attached... indjviduals who embarked on Sund... Charleston, S. C. proved to be wholly g... less. It will be seen by the advertise... that *three hundred and ninety eight*, ... of *two hundred* Doubloons were taken. ... also, *sixteen thousand three hundred ni... ty dollars* in Post Notes, as more partic... designated in the advertisement.

N. Y. Americ...

The State of New York has at leng... termined to answer to the citation of t... nited States Supreme Court, and appe... fore that body at the suit of the State o... Jersey, not because she acknowledge... right of the Court to cite her there; b... take the chance of a decision in her f... "We have great confidence (says Gov... Throop, in his Message to the Legisl... that when the merits of the controver... tween this State and New Jersey shall b... amined, they will be found to rest wi... If this should be the result of an investi... before the court, it would quiet this l... to vexatious dispute, which has so long... turbed our harmony with a sister State... however, a judgment should pass contr... our expectations, and justice should not... mand of us to cede the disputed terr... and we should still deny the authority o... tribunal, we should then be in as good a... dition to resist the execution of the ju... as if it had passed against us by def... appearance."—*Ral. Reg.*

[It must be quite a convenient sort of a conc... that brings a man to such a conclusion as th... the suit is decided in our favor, it will be s... and just. But if it goes against us, we stand... the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction... will not submit to it.]—*Editor Observer.*

"*A century too soon.*"—When the N... York Grand Canal was begun, Mr. C... ton, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, asked... opinion of the undertaking.

"'Tis a noble project," replied Mr. ... ferson, "but you are a century too so... you are too young and have not the ma... A few years past, and a second letter fr... the same gentleman announced its com... tion with a further query—"What do y... think of it now?"—His reply was, "I p... perceive that in regard to your reso... and energies I committed an error of a... century in my calculation."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1831.

☞ Communications and advertisements intended for the Observer must hereafter be handed in before 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Candidates for Congress.—In the Granville District, we learn that Robert Potter is a candidate for re-election, and that he is opposed by Dr. Boddie of Nash. In the Edgecombe District, Dr. Thomas H. Hall—in the Surry District, Lewis Williams—in the Morganton District, Samuel P. Carson—and in the Edenton District, William B. Sheppard, are candidates for re-election. The latter is opposed by Col. John H. Wheeler of Hertford. Jesse A. Bynum of Halifax, and Col. Williams of Martin, are candidates to succeed Mr. Alston, who declines.

No candidate has been announced as yet in this District.

The late Foreign News by way of Charleston, is interesting, both politically and commercially. The duty about to be imposed on Cotton, will be another blow to our staple; but may have the effect of extending and sustaining its manufacture in our own country.

We have been prevented by pressing engagements, from an earlier attention to what the Oxford Examiner now calls upon us to do. That our readers may understand us and the Examiner, we give the remarks in that paper of Saturday last, upon a paragraph from ours of the 17th:

"Thus we go! Friend Hale, what have you done with your Jacksonism, and your abhorrence for Nullification? Have you "left off" the first as an old and useless garment, (which, by the bye, did always fit the most loosely, and made thee appear unseemly,) and have you conquered your antipathy to the other, and can you hug to your bosom its 'chief?' We call upon the Editor of the Observer to speak out, and as a man of candor let us know what are the "recent circumstances" which have "allayed the regret" he would have once felt "on seeing Mr Calhoun and Gen. Jackson placed in opposition to each other."—Let us have the whole—painful as it may be, we will bear it! For our part we know not how it may be; but we do not think we can support the man for President, who was (some years ago) if not the real parent, at least the foster father of two such ugly brats as the Road-making and High Tariff doctrines; and who is now suspected to be the sire of that crack-brained illegitimate denominated Nullification, alias Disunion, alias Convention. This is our present opinion—what change the course of events may produce we cannot say."

We will endeavor candidly to answer the questions of the Examiner in the order in which they stand. We do not hesitate to assure it, and our patrons, who are yet more interested in our political opinions, that in a contest between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, we have indeed "put off" our Jacksonism. It is a garment, as is truly said, that fitted us ill, and was worn purely out of necessity. But it has been used for no purpose of concealment of our views and feelings.—We never endeavored to deceive our readers into a belief that Gen. Jackson was the man of our choice for the Presidency. We never sought patronage, and do not know that we ever received it, upon the ground that we were a "whole hog" Jacksonite. If we had, we should have been guilty of a duplicity which would have deserved more than the contempt of our readers. But our files bear ample testimony, that we *repeatedly* declared, during the last Presidential contest, that we supported General Jackson only as the "choice of evils." We could not bring our mind to support Mr. Adams, at any time; Gen. Jackson was the only other candidate, and it was not in our power to choose beyond these two. In this emergency we hoped that Gen. Jackson would administer the government in such a manner as we could approve, and therefore gave him our support. With the candor which is due to our readers, we are free to declare, that in this hope we have been disappointed. Instead of making the Constitution its guide, we have seen this Administration boldly usurping the power of the State, in the very matter which received its bitterest denunciation when claimed by Mr. Adams, and which probably did as much as any other circumstance to defeat *his* re-election. We need not say that we allude to the Panama Mission and its counterpart the Turkish Mission.

Instead of giving offices to worth and capacity, a system of "rewards and punishments" has been originated by this Administration, destructive of the freedom of opinion, and calculated to make a Presidential election a corrupt contest for office, in which principle is sacrificed, and in which it will be the *duty* of every holder of a government office, to support the existing administration. How soon, with such strong motives operating upon the hundred thousand Federal Officers scattered over the country, will it be within the power of a President to set aside the precedent established by the virtuous Washington, and effect his re-election for a third and fourth term. We have seen the operation of this motive already. What else is it that has induced Gen. Jackson to consent to a re-election?—We all know that he was opposed upon principle to the re-eligibility of a President. That principle carried not only this opinion with him into the Presidential chair, but that his habits and ideas of comfort all strongly urged him to decline a re-election. But the vociferations of office holders have prevailed upon him to again a candidate. Should he be re-elected, the same love of office will be at work six years hence. He will be again told that the Republican party look to him for "the support and maintenance of correct principles," and that it is essential to the prosperity of the country that he should be re-elected.

Instead of correcting abuses, we honestly believe that there has never been a period when the formation of our government when such corruption was tolerated. We do not mean to charge Gen. Jackson with corruption. But he has tolerated it. His favorite press has laboured to palliate one of the most iniquitous transactions of the Post Office Department, that has ever been proved upon any Department of the Government, and the guilty have not been removed. The Administration party in the Senate even stifled an inquiry into the administration of the affairs of the Post Office Department, which no one will believe they would have done if all had been right there.

Instead of the rigid economy that we expected, the public documents abundantly prove, that nothing has been gained in that respect, even over the late Administration. [We make the Navy Department, as administered by Mr. Branch, (who was never a favorite with us) an exception to the above remark.]

These remarks may serve to show our friend of the Examiner, why we have "*put off*" an old garment, which never sat well on us, to *put on* an armour that *does* fit, one in which we feel willing to battle with all the ability and energy that we possess. We do honestly believe that the public and private character of Mr. Calhoun is more free from faults than that of any other public man in the country, to whom the people have looked to fill the Presidential chair. We should not go so far, if we believed that he was the "Chief," or even a member, of the Nullification party. We have never seen any evidence that he entertained the doctrine that a State can nullify an act of Congress without seceding from the Union: and until such evidence is produced, we shall not believe it. The whole tenor of his long and distinguished public life contradicts the idea.

A few of the 'recent circumstances' which we are so strongly urged to specify, are stated above, in the enumeration of some of the misdeeds of the present Administration. Another is, (and perhaps the strongest, because the spectacle of individual injustice is more abhorrent to the feelings than even official delinquency) the recent attempt of Gen. Jackson to put Mr. Calhoun under the ban of public reproach. We defy any candid man to read "the Correspondence" without arriving at the irresistable conclusion that Gen. Jackson merely seized upon the letter of Mr. Crawford, which contained no truth of which he was not fully aware before, as a pretext for breaking off the friendly relations that had so long subsisted between them, and that the real motive for his conduct was different, and has not been disclosed by him. For our part, we act upon the belief, that this great injustice was attempted to be done Mr. Calhoun for the purpose of putting him out of the way of Mr. Van Buren; but we trust the American people, and especially the Southern people, will not suffer this design to succeed. It is not in keeping with the character of a great and magnanimous people, to see any public man put down by such means as these. They have established the ballot box as the test of the character of aspirants for the Presidency, and to that we would ask the friends of Mr. Calhoun to refer the decision of his qualifications for the Presidency. not to Mr. Van Buren, nor yet to the President who has been so adroitly used in doing Mr. Van Buren's work.

We have *almost* as great an aversion to long articles as the Editor who gravely asserted that the length of Mr. Calhoun's Vindication was proof that he had acted with duplicity. We shall therefore, for the present, bring to a close our remarks upon a subject in which we feel so deeply interested. Taking the occasion, however, to ask the Editor of the Examiner, where are his evidences that Mr. Calhoun is, or ever was, in favor of either "High Tariff doctrines," or "Nullification, Disunion, or Convention?" And if he has no evidence, whether it is consistent with his notions of justice to condemn him upon the mere suspicion?

An act passed at the late Session of our Legislature for improving the Navigation of New Hope River. It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's Register, that Books of subscription will be forthwith opened in this city; at Chapel Hill, at Hillsborough and at Pittsborough. And as we have no doubt that the accomplishment of this object, would be a great convenience and advantage to Planters, Farmers and Merchants residing in the vicinity of said River (especially since the navigation of the Cape Fear between Haywood and Fayetteville is rendered good) we sincerely hope the undertaking will be effected.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Triumph of the Rail Road.—The load on the Baltimore Rail Road has been increased from one to *two hundred barrels* of Flour, and one horse has succeeded in drawing the whole. The particulars, so interesting to all the Friends of *Internal Improvement* at this time, are thus detailed in the Baltimore American of the 21st:

"The experiment of the transportation of *two hundred barrels of flour* with *a single horse*, was made on the Rail Road on Saturday, with the most triumphant success. The flour was deposited in a train of eight cars, and made, together with the cars and the passengers who rode on them, an entire load of thirty tons; viz:

200 barrels of flour,	20 tons
8 cars,	8 "
Passengers,	2 "
	30 tons.

"The train was drawn by one horse from Ellicotts' Mills to the relay-house, six and a half miles, in forty-six minutes.—The horse was then changed, and the train having again set out, reached the Depot on Pratt street in sixty-nine minutes—thus accomplishing the thirteen miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes, or at the rate of six and three-fourths of a mile an hour. The road between the relay-house and the Depot is a perfect level, except at the three deep excavations where an elevation of seventeen to twenty feet per mile has been resorted to for the purpose of drainage. The horse, except at the points just alluded to, brought the train along at a moderate trot, and apparently without any extraordinary labour; he is not remarkable, and was not selected, for any peculiar powers of draft, and had performed a regular trip outwards on the morning of Saturday. A numerous concourse of citizens and strangers witnessed the arrival of the train at the Depot, and although they looked for the accomplishment of the experiment as a matter of course, many of them were nevertheless unable to refrain from loudly testifying their admiration at the ease and celerity with which it was effected. It is, we believe, only about a week ago that we noticed the fact of the transportation of seventy-five barrels of flour, by one horse, as a circumstance worthy of remark in comparison with the number of horses required for the conveyance of a load of a few barrels over a turnpike road. The experiment which we have detailed above shows, that on Saturday a single horse drew three times as large a load; and there is no doubt that horses could be found who could with the same ease transport a load of three hundred barrels. And if such results as these can be accomplished by the power of a single horse, who will undertake to calculate the capacity of our Rail Road, either for heavy transportation or great rapidity, or both combined, when locomotive engines of the most improved construction constitute the moving power?"

United States Bank.—The following resolution, offered, in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Burden, as an amendment to the Union Resolutions from the House of Representatives, passed on Tuesday morning, *unanimously*. The other resolutions were also read the second time, and the whole ordered to be prepared for a third reading.

"That whereas the Bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency; to facilitate the financial operations of the government; to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been conducive to commercial prosperity, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective States as Congress may deem right and proper."

Steamboat Mobile.—We regret to learn that this splended boat was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, between 4 and 5 o'clock. She was taking in cotton at Wiggins' Landing, when the fire was discovered; it was probably communicated from the furnace to the deck, and thence to the cotton in the hold. There were 840 bales on board, about 500 of which were destroyed. The boat was scuttled, but the buoyancy of her cargo prevented her sinking. The passengers, 53 in number, all escaped with their baggage. Capt. Young, who reached here in the Amazon, and from whom we learnt these particulars, lost his entire wardrobe, trunks, &c.—*Mobile Com. Reg.*

POSTSCRIPT.—The City Bank has offered an additional reward of $5.000 for the robbers of that Bank, making $10,000 in the whole.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John R. Goodman, ALEXANDER F. GASTON, Esq. to Miss ELIZA W. JONES, daughter of Dr. Hugh Jones.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, JAMES THOMAS, infant son of Dr J. T Gilham.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst. CHARLES MALLETT, infant son of William G. Beatty, Esq.

At the residence of her Father in law, in Chatham County, on Monday evening the 21st inst., after a short but severe illness, Mrs. FRANCES H. RIVES, consort of Mr. William A. Rives, aged 24 years. In the midst of life she was thus suddenly called to appear before her Saviour; fearless and calm, she welcolmed that death which was to separate her from this vale of tears and welcome her to the arms of her Saviour. She has left an affectionate husband and an extensive circle of relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

"She sleeps, but will she ne'er awake again
To raise our sinking hope, to check our sighs?
We wish her presence—but in vain—
For nature's law that tender wish denies."

Communicated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 24th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt Patrick, with Flat Duncan Thompson in tow, with a full freight of Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, &c. for D. A Ray, Willkings & Co. H. L. Jones, P. Dailey, G. Hurlburt, D. Jordan, sen. J. M. Dobbin, A. Campbell, J MacRae, C. P. Mallett, G. C. Hall & Co., E. L. Winslow, G. W. McDonald, John Huske, S. T Hawley, J. McLeran, Jr., D. Smith, Jas. Hadlock, W. Whitehead, J. C. Fenn, T. C. Blake, W. L. Hawley, O. P. Stark, Fayetteville. John Murphey, Salisbury. J. Dockery, Montgomery County. Joshua Stanley, Guilford County W. J. Strudwick & Co. W. Kirkland & Son, Yarbrough & Huntington, Hillsborough. W. Polk, Raleigh. J. Small, Pittsborough. I. Clegg, A. Renshaw, Chatham County.

DEPARTED, March 25, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick for Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to the 23d instant, Brig Shibboleth from Liverpool, Schooners Clio from N. York, Fairfield from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brigs Spartan for Martinique, Norval for Tobago. Schooner Dime for Port-au-Prince.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: In how short a time has a complete revolution taken place in the political aspect of our affairs;—in a few weeks those ties have been broken asunder which bound together the strongest political phalanx in our land. A few weeks has revealed to the astonished country, a dissention where naught was supposed to exist save the utmost good feeling and confidence—a scheme, which, if it had been carried into successful operation, would have blighted the fair fame of one of our most honest politicians—of one whose whole life has been spent with untiring zeal in the service of his country. However much the correspondence which proclaimed this to the world, is to be deprecated, we cannot but approve the motives which influenced its publication. Who has a better right to judge the actions and motives of a representative than his constituents? We see by the sequel, that the cloud had long been gathering, which was to have overpowered with its desolating blast of calumny, the innocent victim of its wrath.—It poured forth with unusual fury, its awful contents, but its "shafts fell cold and harmless to the ground." The 'subtle Magician,' wrapt in darkness, sat behind the scene, watching with parental anxiety, the effects of this storm of persecution, of which he had been the prime instigator. Nor was his sable cloak cast off until it had passed by, leaving him unconcealed, a spectacle to the whole nation. Upon the face of the entire correspondence is seen the impress of his hand; through his agency or that of his most intimate friend, is brought about the letter which gave an impulse to the whole. What motives influenced him it is no problem to solve—self-interest and self-aggrandizement, are too strongly impressed upon his conduct to be misconceived. But the object of their malice and persecution took shelter under the cover of his own good actions—displaying to the world in their true colours, the motives which had always influenced him—with the testimony of witnesses who still retain their recollection on this subject, unprejudiced by controversy and unimpaired by disease.

What effect will be produced by this correspondence can only be anticipated—but from the general impression it has produced throughout this County, there is but little room left to doubt the consequences.

AVON.

March 23.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Solution of the Mathematical Problems proposed by D.

The sides of the figure required in the first Problem are as 3 to 4.

2d. Suppose any right angled triangle ABC right angled at C, whose two shorter sides AC & BC equal 70 chains and its longest side and the perpendicular falling from the right angle thereon equal to 74 chains. Then (by Theo 31 in Hutton) 70 square is equal to AC square plus BC square plus 2 AC. BC; and 74 square is equal to AB square plus BD square plus 2 AB. BD. But (by Theo 34 in Hutton.) AB square is equal AC square plus BC square and 2 AB. BD is equal to 2 AC. BC (by Ax 1) because they are each equal to double the area of the triangle. Therefore subtracting the one equation from the other, the remainders will be equal (by Ax 3.) Namely 74 square minus 70 square equal AC square plus BC square plus 2 AC. BC plus BD square minus AC square plus BC square plus 2 AC. BC equal BD square equal 576, and by extracting the root upon both sides of the equation we get BD equal 24. Which being known the other sides may be obtained, which are as follow: namely AC equal 40 chains, AB equal 50 chains, BC equal 30 chains.

W.

☞ The 4th Anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School Society of this place, Auxiliary, &c., will be held at the Methodist Church, on Wednesday 6th April, at half past 3 o'clock—When an Examination of the Scholars will take place—the Report of the Managers be read—and an Address delivered All persons friendly to the Sunday School cause are invited to attend.

Rocky Point for Sale.



The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the state, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.



This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE

March 30. [21-4w.]

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D.C.	To D.C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	18	20
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	10	11
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	7 25	8 50
Corn	-	bushel		75
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	5 00	5 62
Fine	-	do	4	5 25
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	27
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	8
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	12
Oats,	-	bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	9	10
Common	-	do	8	8 25
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	60	65
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	95	1
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....par

South Carolina,.....1 pr. ct. dis.

Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ pr. ct. pm.

ACADEMY.

MR. TRIPP

HAS the satisfaction to announce that his connexion with Captain Ransom in the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy will terminate on the last day of April next, and on the Monday following, being the 2d day of May, he will recommence his School, to be conducted, as formerly, under the regulations established by the School Committee of the Town. The plan of education will always be in conformity to the wishes of the parent or guardian, either preparatory, for admission into any class in our universities, for the study of the learned professions, or for any occupation that may be desired.

The rates of tuition are; for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $3. The same with Arithmetic, $3 50. English Grammar and Geography, $5. Commencement of Latin Language and Algebra, $6. Latin and Greek Languages, Roman Antiquities, Grecian Antiquities, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Projections, the use of Globes. Dialling, Chemistry, Botany, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. $8, per quarter, with a tax of 25 cents on each individual, to defray the expenses of water, firewood, &c. While all diligence will be exerted to facilitate the pupil's progress, no one will be advanced faster than his attainments will justify.

Fayetteville, March 29. [21-1M.]

Chances Still Better!

ONLY 17,000 TICKETS.

GREAT NEW YORK LOTTERY, No. 7!

To be drawn in the City of New York on 7th April.

48 Number Lottery—6 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

	☞	30,000	DOLLARS,
	☞	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	4,000	DOLLARS,
1	do of	2,628	DOLLARS,
2	do of	2,500	DOLLARS,
2	do of	2,000	DOLLARS,
2	do of	1,500	DOLLARS,
5	do of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	do of	500	DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

The Cash will be paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn, *Whole Tickets only* $10. *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to directions, recollect and address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

March 22, 1831.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife, vs Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [2 6w]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, vs. Bryan Boroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [21-6w.]

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation about $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

Phœnix Chapter, No. 2.



A regular convocation of this Chapter will be holden at the Chapter Room on Saturday, the 2d April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companions will *not fail* to attend as the installation of Officers will take place on that day, and other business of importance be transacted. By order of the High Priest.

JNO. CARNEY, *Sec'y.*

March 23, A. L. 5831, A. D. 1831. [20-2w.]

Removal.



The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market-square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epist]

POETRY.

LOVE AND HOPE.—*Swiss Air.*

At morn, beside yon summer sea,
Young Hope and Love reclined;
But scarce had noon-tide come when he
Into his bark leap'd smilingly,
And left poor Hope behind.

I go, said Love, to sail awhile
Across this sunny main;
And then so sweet his parting smile,
That Hope who never dream'd of guile,
Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam
Along the waters lay;
And o'er the sands, in thoughtful dream,
Oft traced his name, which still the stream
As often wash'd away.

At length a sail appears in sight,
And tow'rd the maiden moves:
'Tis Wealth that comes, and, gay and bright;
His golden bark reflects the light;—
But ah! it is not Love's.

Another sail—'twas Friendship show'd
Her night-lamp o'er the sea;
And calm the light that lamp bestow'd,
But Love had lights that warmer glow'd;
And where, alas! was he?

Now fast, around the sea and shore,
Night threw her darkling chain;
The sunny sails were seen no more;
Hope's morning dreams of Love were o'er—
Love never came again.

Lost,



At Fayetteville, on the 7th instant, a sorrel *MARE*, three years old, with a long tail, and a small white streak on her forehead. Any person who will apprehend said Mare and deliver her to me, living 10 miles west of Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the East side of Cape Fear river, or give me such information as will enable me to get her, shall be handsomely rewarded. JAMES BRYAN.

March 17, 1831. ‖19-3w.‖

PROSPECTUS.

THE PUBLICATION OF

The North Carolina Journal,

(Pro Patria et Legibus,)

IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY

THOS. L. HYBART & WILLIAM F. STRANGE.

IT is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description, including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are separable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto, been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS.

The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or *Four Dollars* at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *Fifty cents* a square, for the first and *Twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of founts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundaries,) 6 months credit, or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpariel,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hagar & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	$230	Imperial, No. 1,	$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 3d 1831. §19 3w§

WILLKINGS & CO., offer for sale,

20 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
12 do. prime Cuba Coffee,
50 bags Liverpool blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bbls. loaf Sugar,
25 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, No. 2 & 3.

March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.

March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Look Out!

BROKE from the Jail of Moore county, on Friday night, the 25th ult., two white men, viz. JOHN BARRETT and JACOB JOHNSON, the former for stealing a horse and Johnson for stealing money.—Barrett is about 45 years of age, has lost a part of his nose, and his left hand small and deformed. Johnson is about 21 years old, is quick spoken yet stammers much, and a very bad countenance, wore a quite decent mixt homespun dress when he left. Barrett has served a regular tour in the Virginia Penitentiary. The public are not only cautioned to beware of them, but to apprehend and bring them to justice.

A. McDONALD, Jailer.

Carthage, March 11, 1831. ‖19-3t.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.



Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.





New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. Also, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70Otf.§

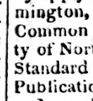


The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖98tf.‖

Private Boarding.



THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27 1830. §99tf§

Bills of Exchange for sale.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of $5 or 10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. Feb. 2—14.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish,
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron Lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.

All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

February 2, 1831 —tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon.

E. J. HALE.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and figured Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Cloths,
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Gotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfls, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French Hose,
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satin,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Collerettes and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment,
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

New Grocery Store

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store one door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards,
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shoes

All of which will be sold at very low prices for cash or country produce.

HENRY HOKE.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.